DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION. for 6 months..... " TRI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 No subscriptions received on any other terms

For the Confederate.

Mr. Editor :- Will you allow a soldier. who has but recently come on a visit home from the army, to say a few words in your Journal, to your readers?

than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

To my surprise and mertification, I find the question of reconstruction, not only discussed, but even advocated by many persons in our midst, and I also notice that two newspapers, published in the city of Raleigh. favor such a dishonorable measure. I find that it is the same and the same men news papers, favoring this base step, who have all along opposed the administration, the acts of Congress, and other measures for the successful prosecution of the war. Previously, when charged with disloyalty, and a desire for the downfall of the Confederate, cause, they have given an indignaut denial, in the most emphatic terms; and would tell us that no truer Confederates, nor more loyal men, could be found. I was then charitable enough to believe them. But, their present course will not admit of any such professions. It proves that their furmer professions were false, and lays have their hatred to the Confederacy. which has, from the beginning, animated them in their opesition to every measure calculated to trengthen our couse. They have acted insideously; and have, no doubt done as much, or more, to create the glosm and despondency now prevailing at home, than all the success s of the Federal arms, during

the past year These men and newspapers have been the most noisy in demanding negotiations with the enemy to be entered into. They have time and again asserted, and assured the people that peace and independence could thereby be promoted and gained. At last, after disasters, which they assert, are serious, to our arms, have occurred, and despondency, which they have assisted to make, clouds the minds of our people, and while our en my is joyfully preclaiming that cur subjugation is near at

hand-they have attained their professedly cherished object, and negotiation with the enemy has been initiated. Notwithstanding the prevalent of inion, based simply on hope, that this negotiation will result in peace and independence, I have little or no confidence in it, especially at this 2d section of the bill a provision that if any inauspicious moment. But negotiatinos have of said slaves shall be injured, while so embeen initiated, and can do no barm; and it would seem reasonable now to think that these politicians and presses, who so zealously demanded it, would be satisfied, and would quietly await the issue. Are they so? No. Feeling sure themselves that no good to our cause will accrue, notwithstanding their affirmation, and knowing that that gun-negotiation-is spiked, they have opened another-reconstruction-upon the devoted Contedracy. If these presses, Mr. Editor, and their croaking and disloyal freinds, did not exert an influence, there would be no harm done. They, personally, have never promoted the Confederate cause in any way, and their cow-

ardice and craveness of soul would ever prevent them from becoming foes to be dreaded or teared, individually. But the desire for peace is universal, and there are no true men to be found who would agree to do anything honorable to promote it, and I fear that on this account, many will be lead astray by the fallacious argum-n's of these disloyal presses and individuals. To all such-to all who desire the independence of the Confederate States -and to all who ardently desire peace, I would say, ponder well before you give assent to any diers, he would be in favor of this, as of any such proposition.

Would reconstruction give us peace? No, never! Instead thereof, it would protract the war a generation, and bloodshed, and real civil war would deluge the land for thirty years to come. There are thousands, like myself in the ormy, who never intend to give up this struggle for independence until life ceases. If demoralization prevails at home. our cause is betrayed, and our armies disbanded, we will hie to the mountains and thickets, and make predatory war until foreign wars, and the aid it will bring us, will enable us to cope with our fees in the field. True, it will be a war of "no quarter." but it is better far to perish than be a political refage, or live the life of a slave. A freeman -a soul with a drop of manhood in it-could not live and frater ize with a subjugated people, or bear the taunts and jeers of their

It is hard to believe it possible that any one is in earnest in advocating reconstruction; and I do not believe any respectable body of our people will countenance or favor any such movement. It is reasonable to suppose that those living amongst us whose hearts have always been against us, will be the first to advocate such a step. It would be only fulfilling their most ardent desires, so long hid-den under an assumed levally to the Confederate cause. The craven and cowardly in heart and soul-those who have made so many successful shifts to shirk military duty -may perhaps coho the cherished wish of ments .- ED. CONFEDERATE] the distoyal; and, with the few scull-ss-spirits, always to be found in every nation-born and deserve to be slaves - may demand reconstruction. But, the carnest, true Confederate, - whose every energy has been devoted to the cause since the beginning of the war, and who set out with determination,-will never, never agree to any such dishonorable terms. They prefer subjugation-annihilation-in preference to reconstruction.

Would these men have dared propose 'such a measure in the first year of the war? No. An indignant people, justly incensed, would have driven them from the land they dishonor, or hnng their vile carcasses to the gallows they merit: If such would have been their fate then, how much more just would be such punishment now in proposing such a measure | Conservative. after war's ravages have desolated so many perished by the swords.

brotherhood hand with the murderers of their sons, and desolators of their homes; a surrender of our nationallity, and an acquiescence in a centralized government owned, governed and ruled by the yankee; a shameless desertion of our rulers, and military chiefs—who have periled all, and labored zeslously, in tent and council chamber for our benefit-to become refugees in stranger lands, political prisoners, or victims to death by Federal hands; to give up our greatness as a nation, and the fame won on so many bloody fields. by heroes whose hones lay bleeching on hardfought fields; to consent to the degradation of our brave and heroic soldiery, who have spicuous gallantry during the cam paign just toiled struggled, fought and bled for your closed.—Wil. Journal.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. }

benefit; to abandon our glorious battle-flag that has waved proudly and victoriously over so many fields, and beneath whose folds your children have rushed to victory and death; to desert the mangled heroes that now sleep in soldier graves, and allow their names to be handed down in history as outlaws and rebels in an unjust cause to consent to the perversion of history, and let the justice and rightsousness of our cause be stained with the dyes of guilt and wrong; to abandon all-let'the past go for naught-and make our cause, the

cause of our enemies No, no, this can never be. The victimed dead cry from their graves against it. The anguish of the widow and the wail of the orphan cry aloud against it. And the wronged and ourraged soldiery, swear, at the bayonet point and at the cannon's mouth, it shall never be! WILSON.

Employment of free Negroes and Slaves. In the House of Representatives on the 27th ultimo, the question of employing free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications, being before the House, the following proceedings were enacted:

On motion of Mr. Garland, of Ark., the House the took up the Senate bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications, and perform ether work connected with the defence of the country.

The first amendment of the House Military Committee, striking out the clause limiting the number of slaves to be so employed to 30,000, east, and 10,000 west, of the Mississippi river, was agreed to.

Mr. Foster, of Ala., moved to amend so as to limit the selections of the negroes to be so employed to those between eighteen and forty years of age, instead of eighteen and forty-five as the bill now provides. Adopted. Aves 37, noes 36. . The amendment of the Military Commit-

tee providing that the hire paid for slaves shall not exceed eighteen dollars per month (the same paid soldiers) was adopted. Mr. Lester, of Ga, moved to add to the

ployed, the owners thereof shall receive full compensation therefor. Rejected. Mr. Turner opposed the bill. He looked upon it as the entering wedge, to employing

slaves as soldiers, a measure which he deemed impolitic, unwise and ruinous. Mr. Goode offered the following as a proviso to the third section :

Provided, That said impressment shall be made according to the rules and regulations provided in the laws of the State wherein they are impressed; and in the absence of such law, in accordance with such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisiens of this act, as the Secretary of War shall from time to time prescribe. Adopted-yeas

62, nays 12. Mr Ramsey, of N C, offered a proviso that said slaves shall not be armed or used as soldiers.

Mr Miles said he hored the amendment would be ad pted. He was utterly opposed to the policy of arming the negroes, and while he could theoretically say that if any contingency should arise when it would adother measure, which would assist us in our struggle for independence, yet he could scarcely conceive of any combination of circumstances, in which that measure would be politic or advantage us.

This question had to be discussed, and it might as well be discussed now, since the issue was directly raised by the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina. Pending Mr Miles's remarks, Mr Marshall

moved that the farther consideration of the bill be in secret sesion. Mr. Ramsey demanded the yeas and navs, which were ordered, and resulted-yeas 35.

nays 39. So the motion did not prevail. Mr Miles proceeded with his remarks, in opposition to the policy of arming the negroes upon military grounds; but he was again in-

terrupted by-Mr E M Bruce, who renewed the motion that the further consideration of the bill be

in secret session. The yeas and nays being ordered, resulted -yeas 43, nays 29. So the House went into

secret session. When the doors were re-opened, the House adjourned.

We notice in the proceedings of the 28th that this bill has passed the House, but with several material amendments, which carry it back to the Senate. We have no doubt but what the Senate will concur in the amend-

We learn that there is a new mail route established from Gibsonville, on the North Carolina Railroad to Long's Mills in Randolph county, N. C. This route passes through a thickly sett el sec ion of the country, which has much need of mail facilities. The distance frem Gibsonville to Long's Mills is twenty

miles, the length of the new route. There is on this route the following-Pest Offices : Gibsenville, Ingles' Mills, Brick Church, Cobles's and Long's Mills. The mail is regularly twice a week over this route. The carrier leaves Long's Mills 4 o'clock, Monday and Thursday, arrives at Gibsenville 10 o'clock, Tuesday's and Friday's and returns to Long's Mill's half past 4 o'oclock the same days .-

It is very remarkable that there is more pa-Let the people bear in mind the results triotism and courageous determination in the which would flow from reconstruction :- A army than at home. This being the case, then, let every man that is out of the army, lend his willing support, both to fill up the depleted ranks, and to maintain the army, and relieve himself from all further business in the affair of closing the war. Leave this to the army, and be assured that our cause will be in good keeping. When the army fails, then it will be time for outsiders to despond.

> PROMOTED .- We take pleasure in stating, for the information of his numerous friends, that Capt. C W. McClammy, Jr., of New Hanover county, harhaven promoted to the Majority of the 2d N. C. Cavalry, for con-

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1865.

CELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by feb 2-dtf MISS.-M. W. FINCH.

FUNDABLE NOTES THOS. BRANCH.

In '66, for sale by feb 2 d3t BOXES TOBACCO AT AUCTION. We will sell in front of our sales room, on Friday, February 3d. 100 boxes good medium quality manufactured Tobsoco.

CREECH & LITCHFORD. Auctioneers.

A good chauce for investment.

UCTION-SALES By TUCKER, ANDREWS!& CO., On Friday February 4th, at 11 o'cluck, 1 Fine Mare, a No. 1 animal.

59 Yards heavy Beaver Cloth.
15 Dozen Fine Combs.
A large lot of Carpenters Tools, the best that have been offered for sale. A lot of Crockery to be added.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGE, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1868. NOTICE TO NEWSPAPERS.

Editors of all newspapers throughout the State are requested not to publish any Official advertisement from any officer in Conscription service, unless approved by the Commandant of Conscrip-Hereafter no advertisement, not se approved

will be paid for.

By order of Maj. MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts. Adjutant' feb2-d3t-w2t FOR'SALE.

A House and Lot, in Franklinten. N. C.
Address
J. A. PITMAN,
feb. 2-d\$t*
Franklinten, N. C.

LOR HIRE.

Fo he balance of the year, a good house servant. Apply to THOS. G. WHITAKER. teb I dat

ANTED Five thousand pounds of fine manufactured To. J. EATON BURROUGHS.

feb 1-dSt* OTICE.

Persons who have hire roes to the Chatham Railroad Company ... requested to send them to Raileigh, to the care of Mr. Barringer, Agent at the North Carolina Railroad Depot, who will forward them to their proper destina-

tion. By order of feb 1-d3t J. E. ALLEN, Sup't. Progress and Conservative copy twice and send bills to the Superintendant.

ORRENT A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of la id attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER, Yarbrough House, jun 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

State Journal copy. MOOK, WASHER AND IRONER FOR HIRE. A good Cook, Washer and Ironer, without en-

Apply at this effice or to H. C. Ligon, Forestjan 31-d2t*

\$50 R E W A R D A small MERCHAUM PIPE, with an amber mouth piece, was lost in Raleigh last Saturday. It is cracked, and has the figure of a man carved The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the Confederate office.

jan 31-d2t. THE CHURCH INTELLIGEN-CER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES, is now published by the PROTESTART EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING AS-

SOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA. REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION-CASH, IN ADVANCE: For two months......\$5.00

For four months......10.00 For six months15.00 * For Army or Hospital dis bution, a' de-

duction of twenty-five per cent.

** All communications should be addressed.
Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C." nov 1-d2t

MOLD FOR BANK NOTES. I am exchanging Gold for Bank Notes.

THOS. BRANCH. j n 30-d3t R O R SALE.

A Seven Octave Piano, of good tone and in tuna. Rosewood case handsomely carved. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Salisbary Watch nan.

jan 30-d4t. OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. COMPANY. COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Jan. 27th, 1865. DIVIDEND NO. 8 OF TWENTY

Five per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders on and after lat of February, 1866, in Confederate Treasury notes, or in the six per cent non taxable bonds at Government rate (\$135,) at the option of the Company.

F. A. STAGG, of the Company. Secretary & Auditor.

NTORTH CAROLINA, L JOHNSTON COUNTY,

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS. November Term. 1864.

JOHN G. GULLEY, Gaston Parrish, Augustus Parrish, Nathan Boy-kin, O. L. Dodd.

Scire Facias to revive Judgment It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named defendants are non-residents, it is ordered. That publication be made for them to appear at February Term, 1865, of this Court, to plead in the above entitled to suit, or judgment according to the scire facias will be rendered.

J. H. PARKER, January 1st, 1865. County Court Clerk.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate

OTICE.

All persons holding Bonds given under the anthority of the County Court of Wake, (except the holders of Coupon Bonds,) are requested to present them to the County Solicitor, before February Court, that they may be changed and registered.

This order made at November Torm, 1864. jan 30-det. J. J. FERBELL, C. C. C. DATTERN MAKERS WANTED

We wish to employ one or two first class pat-SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.

RON! IRON!! IRON!!!

tation and Farmer's Iron, Shovel Iron, Nail Rods, Band Iron, Heavy Sheet Iron for making Hoops, SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron and Brase Works.

We have constantly on hand all kinds Plants-

MAST STEEL AXES.

We have for sale six or eight desm (5 and 6 pounds) best steel axes. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron and Brass Works.

ANTED, A situation as Governess by a lady fully qualified to teach English and French. She speaks French with fluency. Address

Miss. M. E. N., jan 28-d5t* Pattonsburg, Va. ANTED.

By a young man, exempt from service, a situation as teacher. He has had several years' ex-perience and is qualified to impart a g.od practical education. Satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address J. E. MILLER,

given. Address jan 28-d2t* Macon Depot, Warren County, N. C.

TRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for planare now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings.

M. J. HAWKINS,

dec 28.d.tf heavy castings. dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

TEACHER WANTED. .

A GOOD TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a school to prepare Boys for College, in a pleasant, healthy neighborhood. Address DR. R. E. WILLIAMS,

Warrenton, N. C. Or, W. T. ALSTON, Yarboro' House, Raleigh. jan 21-d2**

THE HILLSBORO' RECORDER ESTABLISHMENT FORSALE. of the Hillsborough Recorder has been induced to offer the establishment for sale. He will therefore receive proposals from any one disposed to purchase, until the first day of February next. The Recorder has been nearly forty-five years in existence, has a respectable list of subscribers, which may be considerably increased by an enterprising editor. It has a fair share of job work and advertising custom. If not disposed of by the first

of February, other arrangements will be made for scontinuance of the establishment. dtfeb1 B. F. POWELL, F. POWELL

WARRENTON, N. C. * Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Ne roes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile ; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans: R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigt, N. C. jan 9 dtf

HEAD'QRS, CAMP INSTRUCTION, RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1865, IN accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, of March 6th, 1863, the owner of the foliowing slave, re-captured in East Tennessee, will call at this Camp and prove his claim to said slave, as required by act of Congress:

EMANUEL, Age 23 years, dark eyes black hair, brown complexion, 5 feet. 4 inches high; said to be the property of a Mr. Montgomery, of Blount County, Tennessee. WRIGHT HUSKE,

By order of WRIGHT HUSKE,
Lieut. and Acting Comd't Camp.
C. H. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I will attend with the assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February. 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of Janwary, 1865, to the Confederate Goverment, viz: 1st. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits. 2nd. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buying and selling from the lat day of January, 1864, to the lat day of January,

3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the let of January, 1864, to the let of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and experting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.

ath. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 21st December, 1864.

5th. The tax on licences for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named from persons engaged in the following named trade, basiness or occupation, vis: bankers, asctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatree, bowling alleys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers, butchers, bakers, pedlers, apothecaries, photographers, tawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.

All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment.

quested to make payment. RUFUS H. PAGE, jan 28 dtl3feb. Collector for Wake County.
Conservative, Progress and Standard copy three times TOB WORK of every kind neatly

executed at this office.

-zo tracife a y that See 4 NUMBER 28.

OFFICIAL.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A. BALRION, N. C., January 18th, 1865. TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE.

OBANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES. 1 respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham counties to bring in their surplus corn immediately for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February, 1865. I carnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized Agents: Raleiga, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris, and Durham's, W. P. Ward. Lillsboro' to be alled, and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PERCE. jan 19-d12t Capt. & A. Q. M. RADEIOH, N. C., Jan. 16th, 1855.

THE following Circular of Instructions from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, Inspector Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned.

W. E. PEIRCE, Captain and A. Q. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S.. BICHMOND. Dec. 19, 1864. DERSONS who may hire their alayes to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for government use without con-

(Signed) JAS. A. SEDDON, Secretary of War. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PESPECTFULLY returned.

N Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other offeers of this Department. A. R. LAWTON. (Signed jan 17-d12t Quartermaster General.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A., RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES. In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to author-

ize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes." holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.

G. A. TRENHOLM,

Secretary of the Treasury. Treasurer at Richmond, Va. Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Me-

Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, R. Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Geer-

gia.
Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgemery, Ala. Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marsball, Texas. dec 6 3taw2m

TREASURRY DEPARTMENT, ? RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28, 1864 NT OTICE is hereby given to holders and owners of certificates of Stock and Conand owners of certificates of Stock and Coapon Bonds issued poder the act of August 19, 1861,
redeemable after the first day of January, 1868,
to present the same for payment on the SECOND
DAY OF JANUARY, or at any time thereafter,
to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, one
of the Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate
States, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate
States, funds having been placed in the hands of
said agents for the nurrous of redeeming such said agents for the purpose of redeeming such stock and coupon bonds. No interest will be allowed on such stock and coupon bonds after Jan

nary first, 1865. de 13-taw2m G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of Treasury. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, RICHMOND, November 28, 1865. THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock.

No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1866.

G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of Trnasury.

LARGE FARM TO RENT IN

CASWELL COUNTY. On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shope on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Picturious R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of erro, wheat, oats, tobacce and other preductions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which preduces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay-mostly

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portice in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro beuses two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the jundersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C.

JOSEPH PINNIX.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. NEGROES FOR SALE.

Having qualified as executer of the will of C. W. Symthe, deceased, we hereby give notice to all persons idebted to the estate, to make payment, and all persons having caims against the Estate must present them or this, notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. We will be in Lexington during the terms of the February and May counts.

May courts.

We will sell at the Court House, in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday the 14th day of February, two likely negro girls aged 8 and 10 years, payment to be made in Confederate Money.

E. R. HARRIS, | Excentersi

ADVERTISING. ADVERTIBEMENTS will be inserted at roam pollage per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obtimaries will be charged as advertisaments.

JOB WORK of every description will be anas can be done in the Southern Confede

DOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C. . Liberal advances made on consignments.

BEFEB TO A. T. Jerkins, Pree't Bank of Commerce, Com-pany Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr.. Pree't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.

REWARD LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Not. S. V. Reid, "Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or

any one leaving it at The Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questichs asked. Agent Southern Express Company.

TRINDSTONES! GRIND-STONES!! We keep constantly on hand for sale a good assortment of superior DEEP RIVER GRIND. STONES, weighing from \$0 to \$600 pounds.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,

North State Iron and Brass Worke. D. C. MURRAY. J. A. MOORE. W. J. HARRICOR

D. C. MURRAY & CO., GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. PAYETTEVILLE STREET BALEION, M. C. Baving regularly commenced business, relieit consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stecks, &c., &c.

Mesers. Harris & Howell. Wilmington.
J. H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salistury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville.
James E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch. Morton & Co., Richmond, Va.
jan 12-dtf G. Dewey, Cash., W. H. Janes, Cash., Raleigh.

CUPREME COURT REPORTS

D The R-ports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 3, Velume I, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Kag.
Price of No. II, \$12.50; No. I, \$7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. These who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment

to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent. TIIDESI HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his seknowledgements for the extensive patronage be has heretofore re-erived at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow. I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound. All persons who have hides in my yard will be

J. ROBT, JEFFREYS, pov.18 # Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. B. HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITA-RY ACADEMY THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this

informed when their leather is ready.

Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY. FEBRUARY 1st, 1865. Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which meet the terms will be made known. Address, Maj. W.M. GORDON, Super intenden

\$50,000 PANDOLPH By vireus of an order made at No mber Term, 1864, of Rangoigh County Court, I will'offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door in Ashbore', on the I h day-of

February, 1865, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in Coupon Bonds of said County. The said Bonds to run for ten years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be raid semi-annually in such currency as will be received . . in the payment of public taxes. This second of January, 1863.

J. M. WORTH, jan 5-d3et County Commissioner. \$1,000 REWARD STOLEN,

FROM my Office, on the nigght of the 18th November, ult., my BOOK OF ACCEUNTS— settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above men-tioned period of time. It cannot, under any cir-cumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalcumble value to me.

I will give One Thousand Dollars reward for

the recovery of it, and no questions arked.

dec 9-tf CHAS. H. JOHNSON. TAIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Raftead. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS. Also, a Portable Steam Saw Hill Wanted.
Anniv to K. MP Pa BATTLE,

Apply to Kalleigh, N.O.,
Pres't Raleigh, N.O.,
J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, E. C. den S.dtf Conservative copy till forbid. TEGRO AUCTION AND COM-MISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY negt, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the sity of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided any and comportance quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges, for board, &c., as the times will permit. With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the ammrance of unick rales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public

W. P. ASEEW & CO. REWARD

Was taken at the Depot on Friday might last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately

DAILY CONFEDERATI

Maily Confedecate.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

PRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1865.

New Rates.

. SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISE	NG.
Daily one month,	\$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	- 80
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	

After four years of bloody warfare, couducted by Lincoln's administration, with unparalleled violence and ineffable brutalityduring the whole of which time, not only Liacoln himself, but all and every part of his government, and the popular voice of the United States, have declared, that no terms were possible between themselves and rebels with arms in their hands; that no propositions from them for peace could be entertained; and that no commissioners, either formal or informal, could be admitted within their lines. even for the purpose of discussing the respective claims of the parties to this terribie struggie in which we are ongaged. After repeated refusals upon their part, to receive commissioners, already appointed, even with a view to the mitigations of the horrors of the war, and the iterated and reiterated statement, upon all occasions, that we must lay down our arms, admit our cline, surrender our leaders, and sue for mercy, before we could ever be heard. An unexpected event, to us, has occurred, at the very moment, when to many we seem to be in, the darkest hour of our trial, and there is more despondency among our people, than perhaps ever existed at any other time.

Lincoln, upon his own motion, without being approached or invited by our government, so far as we knew, has sent an agent to Richmend, who returned to his principal, and has again been sent by bim to President Davis. After extended interviews between Mr. Blair and the President, three men of proved statesmanship, of unquestioned ability, commanding in an eminent degree the popular confidence, have been commissioned to go to Washington, and have been actually received by Gen. Grant within his-lines, whose mission abroad is publicly understood to embrace, instructions to confer with the Yankee government concerning the possible terms of peace.

So far as the selection of agents, to conduct this matter is concerned, the President could not possibly have acted with greater prudence and foresight and moderation than he has done. In the selection of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, Judge Campbell of Alabama, and Vice-President Stephens of Georgia, he appears not only to have relied upon their emminent personal fitness for the proposed duty, but to have desired to conciliate, all men of all ways of thinking in this Confederacy, and to give every shade of opinion an opportunity of being heard at Washington. Mr. Hunter representing the careful forbear-Ing but unalterably determined class of statesmen, that have had so powerful an influence in coulding the unconquerable determination of the people of Virginia to receive independence-and no less, as the result of this struggle-while Judge Campbell represents the more fiery and impulsive class of men whe are to be found principally in the Gulf States and in South Carolina-and Vice-President Stephens who has been the especial favorite, for some time past, of those men, who are so very clamerous, for efforts to be made, to accomplish some sort of a peace.

Now when a nation at war with us, so suddenly and unexpectedly, and completely changes its policy towards us, without any certain assignable cause, that is within our knowledge, it behoeves us as prudent and patriotic men, not only to realize the fact, that they have changed it, but to go behind this fact, and see, if we cannot discover the probable causes, which induced this change, and the metives by which they are really actuated, in order that we may have some safe rule to guide us in the conduct of our negotiations with them.

Men sometimes deceive themselvs by believing their neighbors worse than they really are, and looking beyond an apparent cause and metive of action for some sinister one: but surely we should be the most charitable and credulous of men, it, with our experience of Yankee nature and Yankee statesmanship, we should attribute their present action to any very generous impulse or tenderness for human life-either that of our own citizens, or of the human offal with which they are at present recruiting their own armies. We cannot believe, that laving, as they now conceive, a decided advantage of us in the field. they have come to the conclusion, that they afford to make concessions and yield to demands, without any sacrifice of their national dignity, which were impossible at an earlier period of the war. For generosity and henor, and truth and jutice, are what the Yankees individually and collectively etyle bare abstractions, and laugh to scorn the foolish nations who are guided in their action by such shadowy qualities; themselves. segarding as the true entities, gold and silver and meat, and drink, and those things that can be felt and handled, and seen, and enjoyed, and whereby a man may profit himself withal.

The true causes for their change of con-

duct seem to be, a belief-whether well or ill founded it is impossiable to say-but there is some evidence to sustain it—that France, or England, or probably both, realising the importance to them of a continued division of the Northern and the Southern States inte two pationalities, and finding a sufficient excuse for a change of their policy, in the fact; that the States which compose the Confederacy, were formally and officially excluded by an act of his Congress approved by Lincoln himself, from participating in the election of a President of the United States, at the last election; and that such States, so excluded, have formed a government of their own, which has had at least a de facto existence for four years, and have chesen their own President, -bave determined after the 4th of next March, to recognize Lincoln as President, only of the States that were permitted to take part in his election; and to recognize the independance of the de facte Gevernment presided over, by Jefferson; Davis as a Government dejure. The Lincoln Government, has probably had an intimation, that with so much direct interest, in the result of this comflict, as France and England have, the hesitation between recognition and direct intervention will not be very long. Experience too has taught the Yankees acmething. They have learned, that while it is possible for them, from time to time, to overrun portions of the Confederacy, they cannot hold them, without maintaining in their new possessions armies of a fabulous size, but are compelled to lift their hand in one section, in order to succeed in another. And the material out of which to make armies, is, strange to say, scarce with them. Their armies for two years were composed of volunteers, but as the fight thickened, they found all attempts to make a draft upon their general population miscarried, and have produced for soldiers, only hirelings, bountymen, and substitutes, the very offal of humanity. All efforts at conscription in the United States, will continue to result in the same way, so long as they produce any men at all; but the Yankee tricks by which such soldiers have been brought into the field have been discovered, and the supply is already beginning to fail : so that it is doubtful if they can centinue to keep their armies already in the

field at their present strength. In addition to this they conceive—from what they have seen in Georgia, and from certain moves ents of politicians in that State and North Carolina, for the purpose of calling State Conventions, and from a temperary despendency upon the part of some of our people, reported no doubt by deserters from usthat this is a favorable moment to approach us, to obtain a reconstruction of the old Union upon terms that will be satisfactory to them. And withal, they congratulate themselves, with the belief, that their approaching us, after a series of successes on their part, will to the eutside world, have an appearance of magnanimity and generosity, towards brave but mistaken men, with which they hope to cover up their true motives, of fear of foreign intervention, and a conviction, that is fast obtaining ground among their statemen and thinking men, that the conquest of the South is an impossibility.

Can it be possible that the advocates of the call of a convention in this State, do not see. that if their efforts are continued in this direction, they are directly militating against a peace; or at least are doing all that is in their power to encourage the Yankee government to demand such terms as we cannot possibly grant? Heretofore, many men who insisted upon a State Convention, have put its necessity upon the ground, that President Davis did not desire peace, and would not take steps for a conference, even if it was within his power. The legic of events has demonstrated that in this opinion they were mistaken. This ground for a Convention is removed, for the President has not only sent commissioners to endeavor to negotiate a peace, but among them he has sent Vice President Stephens, the very man, we presume, of all others who will be acceptable to the urgent Peace-party. Every effort now made for a Convention in North Carolina has a tendency to weaken the bands of our commissioners, and to increase the demands of the Yankee Government. It discourages the intervention of foreign nations, of which the Yankees seem so much afraid; it encourages enlistment in their armies, and has a ten dency te demoralize and weaken our ewn. May we not hope then from the patriotism of all our people, for a lull in such efforts, at least for the present, that our peace commissioners already at Washington city, may have a fair opportunity to make an honest effort to end

this desolating war? Legislative Summary.

Another ballet was had yesterday for directors of the Insane Asylum. No result de-

In the Senate certain resolutions concerning the suspension of the privilege of the writ

of habeas corpus passed. In the House a resolution was adopted to adjourn, Senate concurring, on Tuesday next, over to the third Thursday in May, if not sooner called together by His Excellency the

Mr. Phillips, Express Agent at Greenboro', has placed us under repeated obligations, of late; by furnishing us the latest Richmond papers, in advance of the mails. He will accept our thanks.

We are requested to announce that a Tableaux will be given at the Institution of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, this evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

See New Advertisements of Bank Stock for sale; House and Lot for Rent in Greensbore; Cow estray.

Premature.

Some of the Yankee papers are discussing the form of government which they shall establish over us. Some are for taking us back as States, as we were before the war, while others favor territorial governments. Counting chickens before they are hatched is a common habit with foelish people. We will never to back as States, and they can never govern us as territories. They may slay, and steal, and burn, but govern the people of these Confederate S ates, never .- Petersburg Express.

"We will never go back as States, and they shall never govern us se territories," is the right kind of talk, and the only kind for a high spirited, gallant people to make use of. How striking the contrast between the above heroic resolve of the Express, and the miserable, trembling, crouching, submissive tone which characterises the peace journals of this section. The one, for the last eight months, writing his editorials and printing his paper in the midst of bursting shells and burning houses; the others, far away from danger spugly ensconced in the midst of quietude and plenty, feeling none of the horrors, and scarcely suffering any of the privations of war.

It cannot be denied that the people, every where, are sick and tired of war; that they long for the return of peace, quietude, and those social, festive scenes which once were theirs; it is so natural they should. But it is not true that, after suffering so many privations; giving so much of their substance; and, above all, giving so freely of their blood, for the cause of independence, they are willing to let go their held upon the sacred prize, which they have struggled so long to possess, and tamely submitting, receive the yoke of tyranny, or being cajoled and hoodwinked, consent to a reunion with these inhuman foes, whose deeds of cruelty have wrung the tears of anguish from so many hearts. We are tired of war, but we should soon become much more tired of the voke: but alas! there would be no casting of it off. It were a thousand fold better for us, to live in perpetual war, than trusting to the perfidious promises of an unscrupulous foe, to lay down our arms and rely upon their deceptive

"We will never go back as States and they shall never govern us as territories." That is the only platform for the people of these Confederate States to occupy. All that we want, is to be let alone. To have the right to govern ourselves; to make our ewn laws and regulate our own commerce. We are ask nothing of the northern people. They have no claims against us. We owe no allegiance to the old government. We claim to be capalle of governing ourselves; we have signified our unwillingness to live in union with the Northern States; we have formed our own Government; we have submitted the question to the arbitrament of arms whether we are capable of maintaining that government, and there is no alternative for us but to fight it out, until the enemy shall

become willing to let us have our rights. Shall we succeed? Shall we get those rights? Just so sure as the people stand squarely up to the issue, and resolve, as the army is doing, that they will take nothing less. Already the northern Government begins to evince signs of uneasiness, as well as a willingness to enter upon some sort of segotiations. Shall we waver now? Shall we slacken our hold, or weaken our efforts, just at a time, when one more determined effort might place our gallant young Republic upon the rock of independence? God forbid.

Then let us all to duty, leaving the question of negotiation where it properly belongs, to the President and his constitutional advi-

For the Confederate. "So shaken as we are, so wan with care Find we a time for flighted peace to pant?"

It seems not Mr. Editor. The curtain has not fallen upon the last act of the bloody drama that engages all our energies and endurance, when the proposition for an immediste and an aggressive war is offered in our Congress. We of the toiling, laboring and suffering class, were foully hoping that a speedy and honorable peace would conduct us ence more to our homes; that for a time our campaigning would be by the cheerful fire, as we fought our battles o'er to prattling childhood or wondering age. But it is proposed that our desolated homes and untilled fields shall so remain, and we be the invaders of the homes of others. Four years of camp life unfit a man for elucidating his own or criticising the thoughts of others, but the resolution of Mr. DeJarnette appears to involve the following-a further depletion of our country in men—a stand-still in agriculture and the arts that flourish under peace—a dependence upon the United States alone for the benefits arising from trade and commerce -a co-partnership with the same power in a new debt, and in general -an arrangement by which we will do the fighting, pay half, perhaps the whole, as the United States have more than time can see paid-the debt incurred in an aggressive war, and without corresponding benefit-infuse new life into their business channels. Grant the successful invasion of Mexico-the establishment of another bybrid Republic there, and the illustration of the so-called Monroe doctrine on the most magnificent scale, what do we gain the privilege of trading with the North? We We don't manufacture, and we are not the and public trial by an impartial jury of the bitten by California eighteen years ago, after the Maxican war. The opportunites to further display our martial qualities as a people?—the world admires and the North admits them. The alliance with our present enemy upon the Monree doctrine, at this time er at any time, is to endanger the rights, civil and political, for which we are battling- is to retard the success of that civilization we are uphelding. All soldiers may not think as I do. I am but a soldier, and perhaps may not be able to go beyond this war. Should I, after this war, resume the musket, I'm afraid second nature (habit) would only point the muscle one way, and I hate the idea of going to Mexico. No Monroe doctrine is mine

TRENCHES.

CENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1865. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Craven, of the Metho-

Mr. Stut be reported, from the Committee on Military Affairs, resolutions, with amendment thereto, in favor of the Surgeons of the Home Guard Examining Boards (allowing expenses) with a recommendation they do

Mr. Warren, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the resolutions to allow bounty (fifty acres of land and a negro fellow) to each soldier serving out the war, with a request to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Mr. Pitchford, from the Joint Committee, reported no election of directors of the Insane

Mr. Wiggins, from the Commistee on Finance, reported the bill to impose a tax of \$1,000 on charters of incorporation or amendments thereto, obtained from the General Assembly, recommending amended to read \$500 it do pass. Also, a resolution directing the Public Treasurer to pay in notes now fundable obligations calling for this class of notes, the amount not to exceed \$15,000, and the remainder of the \$50,000 in notes fundable

Mr. Patterson introduced a resolution to allow the Commissions of the Sinking Fund and the Secretary of the Board for services in 1862, 1863 and 1864 the per diem allowed in those years respectively to members of the General Assembly.

Bill to restore jury trials in the county of Chowan, passed its third reading under a suspension of the rules, and the hour of twelve having arrived, the special order-Mr. Fowle's resolutions—was taken up, and

Mr. Warren proceeded to address the Senate thereon, saying he had always and ever expected to, resist illegal interferences, among which he classed this suspension of the privlege of the writ of habeas corpus. Twice before this privilege had been suspended and this third act, new contemplated in secret session, bade fair to be the most barbarous of all. While this suspension was not advocated in his Message by the President, there was sufficient evidence to show it was a favorite measure of his, and against it once more the General Assembly should enter its protest Mr. W. then went on at length to show from constitutional history, the writings of Madison, etc., that the mention of a privilege in a bill of rights or similar document gave no other than a declaratory sanction to such right, the right itself being inherent, existent of full force without it. He furthermore argued that the default to constitute a Supreme Court as the Constitution and symmetry of our government required was a bar to the legal enactment of any such law of suspension, for by such default there was no supreme Confederate tribunal to decide on the constitutionality of such Confederate law. No Congressional enactment was of force against the State laws of habias corpus. The resolutions he believed should be adopted.

Mr. Ward said he was opposed, as was well known, to the whole family of resolutions like the one pending. They were the media of attack on the government and just at a time when every effort should be made to hold up the hands of those in authority.

Mr. Wiggins, on leave, reported from the committee on adjournment, a joint order of adjorument on Tuesday next, at 9 a. m., over to the first Monday in April, unless sooner called together by his Excellency, the Governor. Also, a telegram as follows:

"RICHMOND, Feb. 1, 1864. To Mason L. Wiggins, Esq., and others: "Have seen the President. Important information. Hope to be in Raleigh on Friday

"JOHN POOL AND OTAERS," Mr. Ellis favored an early adjournment, and declared that in his judgment if the people of the State of North Carolina were there and fully apprised of the conduct of the Legislature since its neeting, they would not hesitate to burl members headleng from the halls of

The consideration of the habeas corpus reso-

lutions was then resumed. Mr. Odom modified his amendment so as to. in substance, state that there is no such condition of affairs in the State of North Carolina as renders proper a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and that suspension would be mischievous in its tendency. Amendment not agreed to-yeas 19, pays 21.

Mr. Warren moved to amend by inserting as an additional resolution the fourth of the series as hereinafter published. Agreed to yeas 21, nays 20.

The resolutions then passed their second reading by yeas \$0, naye 11. The rules were then suspended by a vote of 26 in the affirmative to 4 in the negative, and the resolutions then passed their third reading.

RESOLUTIONS BELATING TO THE SUSPENSION OF THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HA-

BEAS CORPUS. Reselved, That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus extends no further than securing to the party under arrest the right to be carried before a civil tribunal, to have inquired into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail; and, that the implied power to suspend the writ, contained in the Constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspension of this privilege only.

Reselved, That the provision in the Constition of the Confederate States, that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," was meant to deny to the Confederate Government all power to make any arrests, except upon warrant from a civil tribunal, and that any arrests otherwise made or authorized by Congress, or trials except by due course of law, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger "are unconstitutional and subversive of every principle of civil liberty, and that North Carolina could not see a violation of this fundamental and reserved right in regard to her citizens, with-

out the deepest concern.

Resolved, That Congress has no constituhave that without. Of trading with Mexico? | tional power to impair "the right to a speedytate and District wherein the crime shall have been committeed' by authorizing arrests otherwise than under warrants returnable before the regularly established, consti-tutional tribunals of the country, except in cases arising to the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger."

Resolved, That partil Congress shall see fit

te erganize a Supreme Court, as is required by the Constitution, any suspension of the writ of habeas corpus must naturally and necomarily operate to deprive the citizen of his constitutional right; and this General Assembly doth therefore protest against any legisla-

tion apon the subject whatsoever.

Resolved, Thatsour Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to pro-

test at all simes, against every infringement of the foregoing principles of civil rights and constitutional liberty.

The adjournment question was then tabled, and a meseage having been received from the

House proposing to go forthwith into an election for five directors of the Insane Asylum, the Senate concurring therein proceeded to

Pending annonucement of the result, an engrossed resolution from the House for the relief of North Carolina soldiers was taken up, and, under a suspension of the rules, passed its several readings. (These resolutions request His Excellency, the Governor, to make every effort to have the prisoners of war of this State, in the North, furnished with clothing, etc., by proposing, in case this be dene by the Federal authorities, to supply similar articles to the Yankee prisoners at Salisbury) And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Waugh moved a message be sent the Senate proposing to remove the seal of secresy from the legislative proceedings. Tabled, on motion of Mr. Grissom, by yeas 68, nays 28, Mr. Dargan introduced a resolution proposing, should the Senate concur, an adjournment on Saturday next, the 4th, over to the third Thursday in May.

Mr. Cowles moved to amend by the adoption of a substitute from the committee on adjournment, to adjorn on Tuesday next, the 7th. over to the first Monday in April. Not agreed to-yeas 37, nays 62.

Mr. Caldwell said he preferred the commit-

tee resolution. Mr. McLean opposed the idea of further continuing in session. There was no reason for not adjourning that was of any force, the only cause assigned being a mere contingency -that something would be done. For himself he wanted no compromise or discussion. He was for no low seat in the synagogue. He would never accept anything, under any circumstances but the absolute and unqualified independence of the South, and would have this or die in the last ditch. [Great and continuous applause which the speaker found some difficulty in checking.]

Mr. Phillips said there were substantial reasons for remaining in session. The State delegation in Congress had earnestly desired the legislature should be in session on the first of March, and as to the statement that we had no accurate information it must be remembered that the proceedings were in secret session in Richmond and we could not now, of course, learn particulars. Mr. Dargan then advocated the passage of

his resolution. Mr. Grissom moved to lay it on the table. Not agreed to-year 48, nays 58, and after a

scattering debate the resolution was adopted and transmitted to the Senate. Mr. McGebee introduced a resolution for the relief of North Carolina prisoners of war. Passed, under suspension of the rules, its various readings, engrossed, and sent to the

Mr. Smith, of Johnston, moved a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to go forthwith into an election for five directors of the Insane Asylum. Agreed to, and the Senate concurring, the House proceeded to vote. Pending the announcement of any result, the manufacture of Justices of the Peace was gone into, seven nominations being made.

The salary and fees bill was further discussed, and then the House adjourned.

Mr. McAden then raed the letter signed 'John Pool and others" given in the Senate

THE NEWS.

From the Richmond papers of the 21st ult., we make up the following summary: FROM COL. MOSBB COMMAND.

Major Richards, of Mosby's command, has recently captured two locomotives and fifteen cars, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, be tween Martinspurg and Harper's Ferry, loaded with sutler's store -all of which were burned, excent as much of the coffee as each man could bring away. The quantity of coffee destroyed must have been very great, as our informant says it was "kies deep about the ruins." Col. Mosby arrived in this city last night on his way to his command. Though absent in person, his gallant and enterprising spirit is still with his command. He will soon get even with the enemy for his late

FROM PETERSBURG.

The Express of yesterday says: A very fierce artillery duel, of two hours duration, took place between our Chesterfield and the enemy's river batteries yesterday, wisch was opened by the Yankees. The firing commenced du ing the hours of divine worship and the reports of the heavy guns sounded loud and distinct throughout the city. The firing on both sides was exceedingly rapid, but as far as we could ascertain, no dam-

age was sustained by our works. Gold, yesterday, was still at forty-five.

THE TALLAHASSEE. The enemy's newspapers have falsely reported the Tallabassee as captured. She ran into New inlet just after the capture of Fort Fisher, when discovering that seme important change, he knew not then what, had occurred in the military situation, her commander (Captain Maffit) put to sea, and made good his escape. He touched the South Carolina coast and put ashore a messenger with dispatches. who has reached this city.-The

General Hardee telegraphs that the enemy crossed at Springfield on the night of the 26th instant, and moved northward in two columns on the morning of the 27th. He also reports that all attempts to cross the Combuhee have so far failed.

news, if any, brought by this messenger

has not been made public.

General Taylor reports that the enemy, in ome force, came towards Clinton from Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara, but returned.

Activity is reported on the Mississippi river, troops going up and down.

Most of Thomas' army are reported to have

marched west from Columbia to Clinton, on le Tennessee river. A portion of forces, including A. J. Smith's, are said to be in the vicinity of Huntsville and Eastport. No change in the fleet at Mobile. The en-DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ... SUMMIT, MISSISSIPPI.

On Friday morning, an accidental fire occurred at Summit, Mississippi, on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad which destroyed twenty-three houses and six oundred bales of cotton, together with a quantity of commissary and other stores.

We can hear wothing new from below. We are ignorant of any change, if there be any, which we think there is not.

is more than we can guess .- Wa. Journal.

How long this state of things will continue

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered coording to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J S. Tunasmun, in the Clerk's effice of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia:

Confederate Congress. RICHMOND, Feb. 1.- The Senate passed the Senate bill to abolish the office of all quartermanters and commissaries, on duty at posts and depots, and to provide for the appointment of bonded agents in their places. The act also repeals all authority to detail persons between 18 and 45 in said departments. The Senate then went into secret session.

RIGHMOND, Feb. 1 .- In the House Mr. Gholson submitted the fellowing: "The people of the Confederate States have ever been, and are new ready to make peace upon terms honorable to both parties, yet it is the judgment of the House, that while we should manifest a willing. ness to treat for peace, we should not omit to vigorously prepare for war: That in the judgment of the House this preparation can best be made by using every effort to place, at once, in the army every man liable, under our laws, to render military service, and by causing the Quar. termaster, Commissary and other departments to be administered with renewed energy; and since General Lee has been made General in Chief, to assign to him our best and most acceptable Gene. rals to command our separate armies, and by ceasing to agitate the policy of employing negro troops, a measure which has already divided public sentiment and produced much despendency."

Mr. Ghelson spoke at considerable length in support of his resolutions. He incidentally paid a tribute to the efficiency of the Press, which he thought, had accomplished more in aid of our struggle than a hundred fold number of employ. ees could have done if armed and placed in the feld. Mr. Cholson occupied the morning hour, at the expiration of which, the currency bill was referrhd the committee of conference.. The House then resolved into secret session.

From Georgia.

MACON. Feb. 1 .- A spectial dispatch to the Columbus Enquirer, dated Marianna, 30th, states that the enemy, one hundred strong, came to Rica's Bluff, on the Apilacheola River, and captured a lieutenant and forty negroes on the 25th. and then left. On the 26th, the enemy were reported again advancing on Rica's Bluf, number

OBITUARY.

Died, on the morning of the 23d of January, 1865, at a quarter to four o'clock, a. m., MAT-THEW M. DRAKE, in the 68th year of his age.
It is seldom we are called upon to mourn the oss of one of so much worth as the subject of this brief notice. M. M. Drake, of Warren County, was a man of sterling integrity, apen hearted charity, patriotic principles, and true benevolence. His heart was always open to the cries of the needy; and long will his name be remembered among his neighbors and countrymen, as the "Widow's Friend." For forty years, he filled the place as one of the acting Justices of the Peace for his county, and never has he been known to swerve from his duty. Truly it can be said of him, he died without an enemy, but be-

loved by all who knew him well.

For forty-five years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and led a pious life. He had no fears of death. He fought the "good fight;" "kept the faith," and is now, no doubt. reaping the happy reward of his long and faithful labors. He leaves a wife (a few years his junior) and three children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss; but they "sorrow not as those without hope," for they know they can meet the sainted sire, husband and friend in a brighter and better land. Weep not, dear mother, for thy departed companion, he is only gone a little before. For forty long years, you traveled life's weary paths together; but soon you will be reunited, to back in the sunlight of you will be reunited, to out thrown, forever each others smile, around God's thrown, forever FILIUS.

Died, in the Hospi'sl, at Goldsbore', January 8th, 1865, Lr. SAMUEL CLARK SELBY, of Co. "I" 22d N. C. Reg't, Junior Reserves, aged 17 years and 11 months

The world grows darker at the departure of The world grows darker at the departure of such a noble and gallant spirit. Young and athletic, ostensibly none had the premise of a longer and happier life than he. The only idolized child of doting parents, so intelligent, so amiable, so affectionate, loved and respected, by all who knew him. During his illness, he was often heard to drill his little band of heroes, which he commanded with so much gallantry.

But alas! ere the flowers of youth had fully un-

folded its petals, it was nipped in the bud, and the spirit of the gallant Selby, had soared to his God. His remains were deposited in Tarboro', in the Episcopal church yard, to await a covenient season, when all honor will be paid the heroic dead. The subject of this notice was a native of Hyde county. He fell—not a victim to the fatal bullet —but died a martyr to his country. The hardships of camp life soon blighted the tender

May our Heavenly Father comfort his grief stricken parents, and may they meet him in that better land, where no cruel war, and the icy hand of death, can never separate from their neble and gallant boy. [Tar. Sou.]

Died, in hospital, at Richmond, Va., of disease contracted in the service, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1864, BUSHROD W. VICK, 2nd Lieut. of Co., "C," 7th Reg't., N. C. T. Lieut. Vick was born in Nash county, N. C.

on the 27th day of January, A. D., 1827. At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he was a resident of Baltimere, and citizen of Maryland; but he immediately returned to his native State, leaving his family behind him, to cast his fortunes with us. He entered service in Company G, of the 7th Reg't, N. C. T., of which his brother was Captain, as a private, and was soon designated a Sergeant in-sa d company; his efficiency procur-ed him the responsible position of Sergeant of the Provost Guard at Maj. Gen. Cadmus E. Wilcox's Head Quarters. While holding said position, he was promoted to be 2nd Lieutenant in Co. C, 7th Reg't N. C. T., during his last sickness, and never lived to take charge of his command in the line. Thus, away from his immediate family circle, amidst all the discomforts of a military hospital,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

has perished another martyr in our holy cause.

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IN GREENSBORO', N. C. A House with three rooms above and three below, with fire places in each, situated near the depot

on a lot of four or five acres, with all necessary out buildings. Possession given whenever required. It is the lot on which I live. D. C. MEBANE, M. D. feb. 3-d5t

TRAYED

On the night of the 1st instant, a large roan Cow, without horns, strayed from my place of residence in this city. She was purchased from Peterson Dunn, of Wake county, and bears his

Any one informing me where she can be found will oblige me; and any one restoring her to me in this city will be liberally rewarded. J. D. HUFHAM.